THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North.

MONDAY, May 31.—Northern dates to the 28th has been received. The latest official dates from Vicksburg are the 24th—Vicksburg was then holding out. Grant was hopeful of success. The number of troops in Vicksburg was between twenty five and thirty thousand. The exodus of women and children, not only original inhabitants, but others who come in for safety from the surrounding counties. A dispatch from Cincinnati dated the 26th says: The report from rebel sources of the capture of Helena is false. A council of war was held at the White House on the 26th. The rebels in Virginia have been, for some time, threatening Hooker. It is the opinion that the rebels are bringing up all their forces from Richmond and North Carolina to make an aggressive movement. In view, however, of the publicity given to their threats, it seems the design is to provide for the defence of Richmond and deter Hooker from making another immediate advance. There was a riot in Harrisburg on Saturday night between the negroes and whites. The cause is thought to be the dissatisfaction of the soldiers at the delay of their payment. A dispatch from San Francisco, on the 26th, says the French had not abandoned the siege of Puebla on the 30th of April. The enrollment under the conscript act was proceeding in New York city. Some districts are taken down with the rest. Fifteen nine months Pennsylvania regiments returned to Harrisburg to be sent of war. Gov. Curtin leaves for Washington on the 27th to consult with the President relative to the defence of the State against invasion. The principal cities of New England are being fortified. Gold closed at 119.

Later From the North—Vicksburg Safe.

PETERSBURG, May 30.

The Baltimore *American* (evening edition) and the New York *Times*, both of the 29th have been received. The *Times* has special dispatches dated on the field at Vicksburg Saturday, 9 o'clock at night, which says no fighting to-day. The troops are resting from yesterday's fight. Our repulse is complete on all parts of the rebel line, but no discouragement need be entertained of our final success. We are entrenching and building rifle pits. Grant has been sent towards Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Johnson's forces. Our loss yesterday was about one thousand.

CAIRO, May 28.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 27th, which says our forces were repulsed on Friday at Vicksburg, but another steamer from the rear of the city of Vicksburg on Monday arrived to-day and reports that Grant has captured every rebel redoubt. The fighting was desperate. The rebels rolled shells down the steep hills, which, exploding among the Federals, created fearful havoc. The same dispatch adds that fighting was going on furiously when the steamer left, although every redoubt had been captured. A special dispatch to the New York *Times* from Washington on the 28th at midnight, says nothing later from Vicksburg. It begins to be the talk in official circles that the siege may last two weeks.

Friday's attack was very sanguinary. The national loss was very heavy. The rebels fought with great coolness and desperation, reserving their fire until the Federals came within murderous range. The rebels, however, were driven back by main force into their last line of entrenchments.

CAIRO, May 28.—The fighting Friday was desperate. Grant charged the fortifications and took some. The rebels rallied and retook them. There was much hand to hand fighting. Federal loss 5,000. The rebels used hand grenades when the Federals attempted to storm the works. It is reported that one or two corps of Bank's army had reached Washington and Philadelphia on the 28th.

An arrival here from Pernambuco on the 3rd reports great destruction of Federal vessels by the *Alabama* and *Florida*—mentions among the destroyed ships one *Ida*, *Louisa, Hatch, Nora, Charles Hill*, and the barks *Henrietta, Lafette, Kate, Cora*, and schooner *Kingfisher*—two of the ships were loaded with tea very valuable. The *Herald*'s special dispatch from Washington on the 28th says, Lee's army is in motion. Trains are moving towards Culpepper, followed by heavy columns of troops. Lee has issued an address to the rebel army, foreshadowing a raid into Maryland. Compton, who was to have been executed Friday at Fort McHenry, as a spy, has been pardoned by Lincoln.

The Cause of Vallandigham's Exile.

SHELBYVILLE, May 28.—Vallandigham comes upon commission into the Confederate lines and is received as a citizen of Ohio, U. S., in exile. He is banished from his country for no offence except his love of Constitutional liberty and the true principles of his Government, which have been outraged by the Lincoln administration. Forcibly denied protection in the United States, he is obliged to seek it from the Confederate States.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHATTANOOGA, May 29.—Vallandigham is still at Shelbyville. Whilst as an exile he is confident of kind treatment and consideration from the generous hospitality of our people. He desires to avoid all public demonstrations, and be in some retired place as a retired gentleman. He will remain in the Confederacy solely by the generous consent of the government and people until he can return home safely. He is confident his character is well enough known to satisfy all that he is incapable of any word or act here or in Ohio inconsistent with the relations he sustains towards the South during his sojourn amongst us. Mrs. Vallandigham's insanity is a fabrication. She wrote her husband a week ago not to deviate from the high path of duty and honor or patriotism. Vallandigham after sentence was kept in close confinement. Rosecrans' staff officers, who communicated with him, states that much disgust and dissatisfaction prevailed in the Northwestern country.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The *Examiner* of Saturday says:

There seems to be no longer a doubt but that Hooker is making some important (not forward) movement. A gentleman who came from Fredericksburg yesterday assures us that he himself saw upwards of twenty thousand Yankees moving down in the direction of Port Royal.

Gen. Ewell went up yesterday morning, and was enthusiastically received by his old corps, who were drawn up for the purpose, at Hamilton's crossing. They had expected him on Wednesday, but his departure from this city was delayed until yesterday. The Army of Northern Virginia is to be divided into three *corps d'armies*, to be commanded respectively by Generals Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SALT AND FLOUR FOR SALE.

I SHALL KEEP SALT AND FLOUR FOR SALE in the town of Weldon, and can send a small lot of either, daily, if desired, on any of the Railroads leading from said Town. J. H. GOOCH.

Weldon, May 28-1w*

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" " 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SELECTED for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials:

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH
BEAUTILUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE
WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to
R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.

May 11-M&Ttf

RAILROAD MEETING.

GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1863.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company:

AS IT IS IMPRACTICABLE TO HOLD YOUR NEXT annual meeting in the town of Newbern, you are hereby notified that the meeting will be held in the town of Kinston on the 25th day of June next.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
May 30-td President.

NOTICE.

CAPTURED BY MY COMPANY, ON NEUSE RIVER, and confined in Goldsboro Jail, the following slaves:

HENRY, copper colored, 36 years old, five feet 7 inches high, who says he belongs to Mr. C. Billups of Norfolk, Virginia.

ISHAM, 46 years old, nearly black, five feet 5 inches high, hair partly grey, who says he belongs to Aaron Jeffreys of Norfolk, Virginia, who he thinks is now in Richmond. The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

S. G. BARRINGTON,
May 27-1w Capt. Whitford's Battalion

OFFICE OF THE MOST EXCELLENT GRAND HIGH PRIEST.

OF THE GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF N C,
April 28th A L, 5863, A J, 2393, A D, 1863.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE M E GRAND ROYAL Arch Chapter of North Carolina, requires the Annual Convocations of the same to be held in Wilmington, on the first Monday in June, in each year. We hope the officers who have the honor to preside over the subordinate Chapters of this jurisdiction, will have their respective Chapters represented at the next Convocation. Business of importance will be before that body and a punctual attendance is required.

May 25-7t E. F. WATSON, M E G H P.

NOTICE.

LOST, I THINK SOMEWHERE BETWEEN WELdon and Raleigh on the cars, a POCKET BOOK, containing a discharge from the Confederate service, assigned by Col. Daniel, 45th Regt., N. C. T; also one by the Medical Board in Rockingham County, N. C., and a Due Bill dated the 9th or 11th inst.

A suitable reward will be paid to any one finding and returning the BOOK and contents to me. Address

May 30-1t* P. M. AMOS, Madison, N. C.

BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO. —, picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisemen May 18-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy tf.

WANTED.

TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, a stout NEGRO BOY to work about my lot.

J. H. BRYAN Jr.,
May 30-1w* Company Shops, N. C. R. R.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

ENROLLING OFFICE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DIST.,
OXFORD, May 18th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 5th Congressional District of N. C., comprising the Counties of Wake, Orange, Granville, Franklin, Warren and Nash, will please proceed at once to re-enroll all and every white male person within the limits of their Regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever:"

All persons or contractors engaged in the manufacture of Nitre or other ordnance for the Confederate States, must have their applications for detail or exemption certified to by Capt. Barclay, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C., that the number is neither unreasonable or excessive. Contractors with the Confederate or State Government (other than ordnance) must have their applications for exemption or detail certified to by the officer with whom they make the contract.

Special notice is given that no person after enrollment has the right to volunteer, or put a substitute in any company or regiment, except at the Camp of Instruction. Persons enrolled as Conscripts who fail to report promptly at Camp of Instruction, will be at once arrested and sent there.

The commanding officer of the 42d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his Regiment at Oxford, Granville county, N C, on the 29th and 30th of May, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 43d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Oxford, Granville county, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 40th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Louisburg, Franklin county, N C, on the 6th and 8th of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 32d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Nashville, Nash county, N C, on the 11th and 12th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 37th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Warrenton, Warren county, N C, on the 15th and 16th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 38th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House, in Raleigh, N C, on the 19th, 20th and 22d days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 39th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, N C, on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 118th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 26th and 27th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 45th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro' in Orange county, N C, on the 30th of June, and 1st and 2d of July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 46th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro', Orange county, N C, on the 3d, 4th and 6th days of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please attend each day and render all the assistance in their power to the Enrolling Officer, and they will please decide all questions as to the ages of persons before enrollment, and notify every man between the ages of eighteen and forty, to appear and show why they shall not be enrolled as conscripts.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Enrolling Officer for 5th District of N C.
H. W. CAFFEY,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.,
Chairman of Ex. Board.

May 25-3w
Standard copy.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,

RICHMOND, May 1st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 52

THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced in General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6th, 1863, and as supplementary to said act:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments by officers of the army."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases of appraisement provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not, he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and, as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valustion, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory.

[Approved April 27th, 1863]

By Order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

☞ All parties taking appeals from the decisions of local appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due form and accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons, in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Commissioners of appraisement for N. C.

Daily papers publish 6 times, Semi-weekly papers 4 times and Weekly papers 3 times, and send bills to Standard office. May 25-6t

NOTICE.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF EACH MILITIA Regiment in the Second Congressional District, N C, are requested to call every man in their several Regiments from eighteen to forty years old, those that have been exempted, detailed, discharged, or from any cause whatsoever, at the following times and places, viz:

Kinston, Lenoir county, Tuesday the 9th of June.
Snow Hill, Green County, Friday, 12th of June.
Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, 15th of June.
Wilson, Wilson county, Thursday, 18th of June.

The upper Regiment, Halifax co, commanded by Col Johnston, will meet at Halifax, Hallifax county, Tuesday 23d of June.

The lower Regiment, Halifax co, commanded by Col D B Bell, will meet at Halifax, Halifax co, Wednesday, 24th of June.

The upper Regiment, Edgecombe co, commanded by Col Wm Knight, will meet in Tarboro', Edgecombe co, Friday, 27th of June.

The lower Regiment in said county commanded by Col W Jones, will meet in Tarboro', Edgecombe co, Saturday, 28th of June.

KENNETH THIGPEN,
Enrolling Officer, 2d Cong Dist N C.
WM. P. FINLEY,
Assistant Surgeon, P A C S.
May 25-1w Chm. Ex. Board 2d Cong. Dist.

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,

CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1¼ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.
J. N. PATON, Adjutant. May 1-1m

N. C. Standard, and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

BOOK BINDER WANTED.

WANTED, A BOOK BINDER. TO A COMPETENT workman, a permanent situation with a good salary will be given. Apply by letter or in person, to CHRONICLE and SENTINEL OFFICE, Augusta, Georgia. May 25-3t

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE
Raleigh, May 26th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.

I. MILITIA OFFICERS ARE ORDERED NOT TO arrest any man as a conscript or deserter, who may have been discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus*, tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State. They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person, not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
May 27-1w Adjutant General.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.

A MEMORANDUM BOOK CONTAINING VALUAble papers, a package of accounts of sales of goods sold by Joseph Herring, for Scott and Jackson, Kinston, and a package of Government receipts, and other memorandums was lost some two weeks ago, between Raleigh and Franklinton, on the cars. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the book and papers, and no questions asked. J. F. SCOTT, Franklinton, N. C.

May 26-1w*

COWS STRAYED OR STOLEN--$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES IN Raleigh, two COWS, one red and the other black, both about five years old. The ear marks are, smooth crop in the right ear and crop and hole in the left. The Cows were brought from Lenoir county, and may be making their way back. They left about the middle of last week. I will give Ten Dollars for the return of both, or Five for either.

May 30-tf ROBERT H. BOUNTREE.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the recovery of a GOLD WATCH, hunting case, with chain. The chain is plain and square linked. The hook was broken off when it fell out of my pocket, and can be identified as having no hook to the chain. On the outside of each case there is an egg-shaped carving, covering about one-third of the whole surface. The above reward will be paid if the watch be left at the

SO. EXPRESS OFFICE,
May 30-1w Raleigh, N. C.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters—Sulphur and Chalybeate—are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The company have succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the house, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

One fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

May 28-2w* PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

TO REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF SHOCCO SPRINGS GIVE notice that the following will be their rates of charges. Their present patrons and those who shall take rooms before the 15th June, to remain till the 15th October, following, will be charged $50 per month. All others will be charged as follows:

Per month,.....$75.00
" week,..... 25.00
" day,..... 5.00
Children and Servants, half price.

A daily hack will be found at the Warrenton Depot, on arrival of the cars to convey passengers to the Springs.

HYMAN, NICHOLLS & CO.
Shocco Springs, N. C., May 28-2w* Proprietors.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day,.....$6.00
" " week,.....35.00
" " month,.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.
May 23-tf BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE
GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address

KLAPP & BERRY,
May 11-1m* Graham, N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

MUST BE OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, healthy and sound. A man of this description can get a good price by applying to MR. J. R. WHITAKER, in Raleigh, N. C. May 29-tf

WANTED.

STOCK IN THE RALEIGH & GASTON AND WILmington & Weldon Railroads.

JNO G WILLIAMS & CO
May 21-1w* Stock and Exchange Brokers.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

I HAVE ON HAND 20 OR 30,000 POUNDS OF FINE LEAF TOBACCO. I invite the attention of manufacturers to this notice. Call on or address

P. R. MERRYMAN,
May 20-1w* Henderson, N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED TO GO INTO THE 2nd N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia. A horse and equipments will be furnished if desired. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at

May 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

I HAVE 35 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE IN large, fine, well made casks, averaging 44 gallons each, on hand for sale. It can be delivered at Boon Hill, on the North Carolina Railroad.

D. C. CARRINGTON,
May 20-1w4w Goldsboro', N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements appearing in the WAR CRY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 0
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	{ H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12			
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Sleugh	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknal
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A. Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo E Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P E Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanbook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54		K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d, 47th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Rameur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

TAKEN UP.

ON OR ABOUT THE 1ST OF APRIL, A BLACK NEgro boy named JOHN. Said boy claims to be free, and says he was raised by Wm. Pugh, of Lenoir county. John is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and always laughs when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

J. M. BOYD, Jailor,
May 21-1w* Graham, Alamance county, N. C.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT TH Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf

WANTED

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES DA July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date
March 31-tf] W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERAT Loan. Also N. C. 8's and 8 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of this Paper here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

Daily Progress One year -	- -	$10 00
" " Six months -	- -	5 00
" " Three months -	-	2 50
" " Two months	- -	1 50
" " One month -	- -	1 00

Until the 1st of June subscriptions will be received at the present terms.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

As was predicted by us some days ago, a yell has been started against Gov. Vance by a miserable little, factious, unscrupulous clique in this State, because he has dared to declare his determination to protect citizens of North Carolina from illegal arrests and false imprisonment by the agents of the Confederate Government. The support that Gov. Vance has given the General Government, since his inauguration as the Executive of North Carolina, has been so cordial, so zealous and so constant, that we suppose none of the *conflict* alarmists will dare accuse him of seeking or desiring any but the most amicable relations with the power that rules at Richmond; but yet he dares step between the citizen and the agent of the government when that agent dare restrain the citizen of his personal liberty against the decision of a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of North Carolina.

Gov. Vance has taken the position that duty dictated and one in which he will be sustained by nine-tenths of the people of the State, and if the Confederate Government is just, not to say generous, there will be no conflict. Gov. Vance wants no conflict with the government—his whole course gives the lie to that charge—nor do any of our people desire that anything should occur to disturb the pleasant relations that have hitherto existed, and those who assert to the contrary are guilty of malicious, intentional falsehood; but he will not permit even officers of the Confederate Government to arrest a citizen of North Carolina, after such person has been released from arrest by a writ of *habeas corpus*. If the government will exercise a proper regard for the feelings and rights of a people of a great State, and abandon acts considered oppressive and tyrannical, there need be no conflict, and North Carolina and her Executive will stand by it hereafter as heretofore; but if on the other hand, a course is persisted in that Gov. Vance has already warned the authorities at Richmond will not be submitted to, then on them and not on us be the consequences of whatever may ensue. We look, however, for no trouble, provided Gov. Vance stands firm, and we have no doubt but he will, for the Secretary of War will hardly defy Executive and Judicial authority in this State for the sake of adding a mere handful of men to the army.

It is natural, however, that certain depraved journals should abuse Gov. Vance and Judge Pearson, for such is the work allotted them, and they are paid by their masters to *obey*; but it is fortunate for North Carolina that we have in these times of revolution, demoralization and tyranny, men whose Roman firmness contends for the right and who place themselves as a wall of rock between the humble, unpretending citizen and that military power which would deprive him of that greatest boon to freemen—personal liberty.

We take no pleasure in finding fault with the Confederate Government or in complaining of the management of the affairs in any of its departments, but that our sick and wounded soldiers are shamefully neglected and brutally treated by some of the little whippersnapper Surgeons that hang around the hospitals at Richmond, there can be no kind of doubt. We know of one instance of a private in the 3d N. C. T. who was wounded badly at Chancellorsville, applying for a transfer to one of the hospitals in this city, and was refused. He received a Minnie ball in the hip, having a piece of the hip bone shot away, and cannot be fit for service again in months if ever. In fact, if not removed from the poisoned atmosphere of the hospital in Richmond, his recovery is doubtful. He made a regular application for a transfer, through Dr. Manson; and was refused, and that in the face of a positive law of Congress giving furloughs to wounded men.

Every town and village is filled with wounded officers, many of them having but slight bruises and as well as ever in their lives, while the poor privates, who may have lost a leg or an arm, languishes in the foetid atmosphere of the Richmond hospitals where many of them must inevitably die for the want of pure air and wholesome food, and is denied a furlough or transfer by the supercilious, pretentious and heartless heads of the bureaus in the various departments that make up the circumlocution offices at Richmond, whose mysterious labyrinths "no patriotic man" ever wishes to tread a second time.

We have seen intelligent, educated physicians, just from Richmond, and they express the belief that many of our poor wounded men will die, simply because the authorities will not let them be removed from the hospitals. Of course there are many surgeons in the Confederate service whose qualifications, moral feelings and sympathies are such as render their presence and gentle, humane treatment, ever welcome to the suffering soldier; but that a large number of them, especially those in the hospitals at Richmond, are ignorant, insolent and heartless is well known to all who have had an opportunity to observe for themselves.

The presence of Surgeon General Warren and his associates from Richmond, has tended greatly to the relief of our [illegible] that all [illegible] are being made [illegible] government will do [illegible] to remove as many of the sufferers as possible to places where they will have pure air, more wholesome food, and better accommodations generally.

Affairs in the West.

There is no solution yet of the vague and unsatisfactory news from Vicksburg.

We find the following comforting paragraph in the Richmond papers:

"An official telegram from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to President Davis, dated the 27th inst., states that Gen. Stevenson reports that hard fighting has been going on at Vicksburg since Tuesday of last week, with continued success on the Confederate side, and that our men are confident and in fine spirits."

This makes things look some better, but then we are anxious to know what has taken place since the 27th.

In the hurry of getting to press on Thursday night our telegraphic dispatch from Mobile was made to represent Memphis and Helena as captured, when it should have read, "that news came from Memphis to Grenada, and was believed at Memphis, that Helena was captured." The capture of Helena may have taken place, but the hanging of the negro regiment and the Yankee officers commanding it, comes through too many hands and we do not believe it. We hope, however, it is so.

Northern papers of the 26th are exulting over their success at Vicksburg. We hope to know more before going to press.

The Editors of the *Way of the World*, published at Greensboro', say that their force has been weakened, and their work delayed on account of their hands being taken to watch the bridges. If our Greensboro' friends are prompted by pure patriotism to send out their compositors to watch the Railroad bridges we have nothing to say, but if not we may say to them that the law exempts printers actually employed on newspapers from watching bridges and catching deserters, and Gen. Fowle has so declared.

Sargt. T. J. Lee, "typo," Company E, 4th N. C. T., will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Washington *Chronicle* of the 22d. Though the news has been anticipated, there is much in the number of the *Chronicle* before us to interest the reader.

Fifth Regiment N. C. Troops.

We are indebted to Capt. S. B. West, who was left in command after all the field officers of the 5th had been wounded, for the following report. The casualties accompanying have already appeared in our columns:

CAPTAIN:—I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville after 5 p. m., May 3d, 1863, when I assumed command.

Night closed in without an incident worthy of note. I received orders to detail from my command a suitable number of men to relieve the sharpshooters then on duty. For this purpose I ordered Capt. J. M. Taylor to take his command to the front, and the sharpshooters retired. When it had grown dark, I ordered the men to use every means in their power to protect themselves against the artillery fire of the enemy, and by diligent use of the bayonet and a few axes, a tolerable breastwork was constructed which proved valuable in protecting them from a very severe fire the following day. Some skirmishing occurred between our sharpshooters and those of the enemy early on the morning of the 4th inst., and about 10 o'clock a. m., the enemy opened a furious cannonade upon our position, throwing shot and shell with remarkable precision, but our men being quite well protected by the works they had thrown up during the night, no casualties occurred in my command from it. The firing from the batteries on both sides having ceased, our sharpshooters advanced to their former position, after which time everything was quiet until about 5 o'clock p. m. when the enemy's batteries again opened on us, but without effect. Ours did not reply. Nothing of consequence occurred until 8 p. m., when heavy firing indicated that the enemy were advancing. The original sharpshooters were now ordered to support the skirmishers who had fallen back near our line of battle. Soon all appeared quiet and our skirmishers reoccupied their old position. I then received orders to allow my command to sleep, except an alarm post, to give notice if anything unusual might occur. Our weary soldiers now sought repose in our scanty trenches, and only dreamed of celebrating the morning of the 5th May, in memory of our lamented comrades who fell at Williamsburg.

The morning of the 5th inst. found our defences much stronger than the day previous, and passed off without an incident worthy of note until 6 o'clock p. m., when a heavy fall of rain set in, after which all seemed quiet along our lines.

The morning of the 6th inst. dawned and the incessant fall of rain had filled our trenches to overflowing with water. At 9 a. m. our skirmishers moved forward, but no enemy appeared in our front, when it was ascertained that the enemy had retired beyond the Rappahannock river.

Soon afterward I received orders to send five companies from my command to report to Maj. Gen. Rhodes, then in front; for the execution of this order I dispatched the right wing of the regiment, under command of Capt. Benj. Robinson. By permission from Gen. Iverson, I now moved my command to the rear to a more elevated position.

At 12 m. Capt. Robinson returned with his command, and at 1 p. m. I received orders to join the brigade. This being done, the brigade moved off and only halted when we arrived at our old camp, a distance of fifteen miles.

Very respectfully,
S. B. WEST, Capt. Comdg. Regt.

Capt. D. P. HALSEY, A. A. Gen.

SALEM FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Salem *Press* of Friday says:

The usual annual Examination of the pupils of Salem Female Academy was dispensed with, and the session was closed on Wednesday evening with an Entertainment of vocal and instrumental music, &c. Very few persons were present at the close of the session last year, but this year a large number of ladies and gentlemen honored the occasion by their presence. The school, though not as full as in former years, still boasts of a very respectable number of scholars, as noticed last week,—fully as much, if not more so, than any similar Institution in the South.

The entertainment passed off very pleasantly, much to the credit of the pupils and all concerned.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The *Examiner* of Saturday says:—Last evening's train from Fredericksburg brought the rumor that Hooker was preparing to leave the Rappahannock and establish a new base somewhere on the York Peninsula. What were the indications on the part of the enemy that gave rise to this report we were unable to ascertain.

The monotonous quiet of our army was agreeably broken on Wednesday morning by a review and dress parade, in honor of the arrival of Gen. Ewell, of two divisions on the plain southeast of Hamilton's crossing. The Yankees becoming aware that something unusual was going on, sent up their balloons to reconnoitre, beat the long roll, fired signal guns, and made other excited demonstrations.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

[illegible] OF THE [illegible] OF VICKSBURG.

The following summary of Northern news is from the *Herald* of the 26th;

FROM VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, May 30—10 p. m.—The boats from below had not arrived at Memphis up to nine o'clock to-night. All the boats at Milliken's Bend have been sent up the Yazoo to meet any possible contingency. The last positive intelligence came to-day by the North Star, which left the mouth of the river at 2 o'clock on Thursday. The battle was still raging with the land forces in the rear. Porter's mortar boats above and below were engaged. It is believed there are a number of women and children still remaining at Vicksburg.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Dates below to the morning of the 22d have been received. The bombardment of the enemy's upper works by the mortar fleet was continued. Persons who saw the operations through a glass say they are confident Grant captured a battery on Walnut hill. A furious cannonading is going on all around.

Dispatches from Washington of the 27th say that an officer of Grant's, under date of 9 p. m., Friday night, has written a letter confirming previous successes—that 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of cannon had been captured. At the hour when the letter was written McPherson's force in the centre was within one mile of the court house at Vicksburg, while Gen. Herman, on the right, and McClernand, on the left, were each within 1½ miles of the town, and the gunboats were shelling in front. It is believed Grant has nothing to fear from any concentration of forces in his rear. The destruction of the Big Black bridge will prevent the speedy arrival of the small force Johnston has.

Rear Admiral Porter's official dispatch to Secretary Welles, dated Haines' Bluff, Yazoo river, May 20th says:

On the 15th he came over the Yazoo to co-operate with Grant. On the 18th firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburg; by the "aid of glasses" saw artillery driving the rebels before them. "I sent steamers up the Yazoo to open communication, and in three hours received letters from Grant informing me of their vast success. In the meantime I pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy had commenced evacuating the day before. When they saw the gunboats they ran out and left everything. On the 19th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day, as rapidly as they could. The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable. I burned the gun carriages, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally, and then sent Com. Wilkes up the Yazoo to Yazoo City to destroy everything.—Grant has closely invested Vicksburg. The rebels have been completely defeated at all points. In a few hours the Mississippi will be open."

Dates from Europe to the 15th have been received. English reports from America caused a heavy fall in the rebel loan. It closed at 8½ per cent. discount. Gold 142½ to 158.

VALLANDIGHAM ARRIVED AT MURFREESBORO'—HIS RECEPTION.

Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro' about 11 o'clock on Sunday night by special train. The following dispatch describes his reception:

His arrival was expected by the military and public, but, the time not being known, no demonstration of any kind took place.

He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Maj. Miles, Provost Marshal General, where he was received by Gen. Rosecrans and a number of other officers. He appeared to be fully composed, and abstained from the expression of any disagreeable sentiments.

At 2 o'clock p. m., his southward journey commenced. Maj. Miles, with a mounted escort, started down to take him below our lines in Shelbyville. The prisoner was very cheerful, and discussed his situation indifferently; but on approaching the nearest rebel picket, commanded by Col. Webb, of the 8th Alabama, some eight miles out, he became perceptibly affected.

Upon taking leave of his companions, he said in substance: "I am a citizen of the United States, and loyal to them. I want you to understand that you have brought a prisoner to the Confederate authorities."

To Col. Webb he made similar remarks. The former received him with a remark that he had read his speeches, but did not like him; that he could not receive him within the Confederate lines, but he would permit him to remain at his post until he had ascertained the pleasure of the authorities.

The flag of truce party then left Vallandigham and returned. Vallandigham's speech was a very ingenious stratagem, by which he expected to prevent his reception by the Confederate authorities, and secure to himself the credit of martyrdom as a persecuted loyalist.

I deem it more than probable that in the face of the antagonism to the South he assumed the enemy will refuse to receive him. He was given to understand by Gen. Rosecrans that, should he arrange to return to our lines in the same way, the President's orders to carry his original sentence into effect would be executed.

MURFREESBORO', May 25.—C. L. Vallandigham was received here on an extra train from Nashville between 10 and 11 o'clock last night. After some hours' conversation with Gen. Rosecrans and others, he was put in an open spring wagon and escorted by a squadron of cavalry to the outposts, and at 9 a. m. to-day was delivered into the hands of the authorities. A single private soldier received him, to whom he made the following declaration: "I am a citizen of the State of Ohio, and of the United States. I am here by force, and against my will. I therefore surrender myself to your as a prisoner of war."

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

As this gentleman is now, not of choice, but by force, within the Confederate lines, it is desirable to know precisely what are his sentiments, in order that we may decide what should be the manner of his reception, and what the character of his treatment.—The latest exposition of his views and feelings that we have seen is the following, written from his place of confinement, before his trial:

MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, O.,
May 5, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio:

I am here in a military bastile for no other offence than my political opinions, and the defence of them, and of the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberties. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the Constitution and laws, and of military despotism, were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat—for Constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only "crime." For no disobedience to the Constitution; for no violation of law; for no word, sign, or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South, who are for disunion and Southern Independence, but in obedience to *their* demand, as well as the demand of abolition disunionists and traitors, I am here in bonds to-day; but

[illegible]

Meanwhile, Democrats of Ohio, of the Northwest, of the United States, be firm, be true to your principles, to the Constitution, to the Union, and all will yet be well. As for myself, I adhere to every principle, and will make good, through imprisonment and life itself, every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered, or maintained from the beginning.

To you, to the whole people, to THEE, I make appeal. [illegible] falter not [illegible] RIGHT.

[illegible] will be observed that [illegible] Vallandigham avows himself for the Union," declares himself guilty of [illegible] or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South who are for disunion and Southern Independence," and adjures his fellow Democrats of Ohio to continue to be "true to the Union." We know what allowance is to be made for the circumstances under which this card was written; we know, too, to what degree the manly resistance he has made to the Washington usurpation entitles him to our respect, and the persecution [illegible] entitles him to our pity; but we, nevertheless, feel called upon to declare that no man holding the opinions and sentiments avowed in this manifesto has a right to come among us, by the connivance of the enemy, and remain with us—except on the express ground that he, himself, solicits our protection and pledges himself neither to do or say anything while here in furtherance, advocacy or defence of the sentiments and purposes avowed in this card.

It is easy to understand the crafty policy that has prompted his persecutors to send him to us. They knew that if we welcomed him and he affiliated with us, and we with him, that would justify them in the general judgment for his arrest and banishment. His friends could no longer pretend that it was safe or just to allow a man to remain in their midst whose heart was with the South, and who was regarded by the South as a friend. Nor would it appear that he had been dealt with otherwise than leniently in sending him to his friends. Hence the cry of persecution and martyrdom would have no effect, all sympathy would die out, and Vallandigham's influence would be at an end. On the other hand, if we rejected him, or treated him harshly, it would be in the power of his enemies to say: "See the traitor's reward. Even those to whom he sought to betray us despise him. Who is so mean-spirited as to continue to feel kindly towards the South, when contumely and contempt are all the South has to give to the man who has gone further and suffered more for it than any other Northern man!" Lincoln and Seward were cunning enough to see that one or the other of these results would likely happen, and that either would be infinitely better for them than the dangerous sympathy and indignation that would be excited by his exile on the Dry Tortugas or his incarceration at Fort Warren—a sympathy and indignation that would have increased from daily agitation while his daily martyrdom continued.

We advert to the subject without undertaking to indicate how the case should be handled. It is quite desirable, if it can be done without injustice to Mr. V., and without opprobrium to ourselves, that the difficulty shall be met in such a way as will foil the cunning game of Lincoln and Seward.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the Sentinel.]

FURLOUGHS—WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

To Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Sec'y of War:

SIR:—In the *Sentinel*, of yesterday, is published an act of Congress, No. 86, recent session, entitled "An act regulating the granting of furloughs and discharges in hospitals," which publication purports to be "by authority;" the act published appears to have been approved by the President on the first day of May. Said act recites that "sick, wounded, and disabled soldiers in hospitals shall be entitled to furloughs" from a "Board of Examiners," to be composed of three Surgeons, in all cases where, in the judgment of such board, a soldier will be "unfit for military duty either from disease or wounds and likely so to remain for thirty days or upwards."

This act further declares (section 2d,) "That no further regulation shall be required of the soldier and no passport required other than his furlough."

Inquiries of Surgeons, in behalf of wounded men, some of whom will manifestly not be ready for duty in sixty, or even ninety days, much less thirty, have been answered to the effect that they cannot take cognizance of an act of Congress, until brought to their knowledge by orders and regulations from superior authority. In this it is admitted the surgeons are right. But this being so, how true also is it, that these orders and regulations should be promptly extended?

In the face of the act declaring that "no further regulation shall be required" it is difficult for a plain man to see what can be the necessity or justification of any further regulations than such as are necessary to group together the several hospitals, so as to organize the required "Boards." This, it would appear, might have been accomplished in the course of four weeks!

The law of the Confederacy gives to every soldier, unfit for duty for thirty days or more, a right—the language of the act is—"shall be entitled"—to a furlough.

Our hospitals, especially those around Richmond, contain hundreds of good and brave soldiers, languishing physically from the impossibility of getting proper nutriment. Even private families can hardly manage to supply their tables with tolerable fare—so great is the scarcity of provisions at this time.

The object of this communication is to call your attention to the importance of having such steps taken as will give vitality to this act of Congress, which for four weeks has remained a dead letter. It is assumed that it will be your pleasure, as well as your duty, to execute the law without questioning its expediency. The approval of the President, acknowledged to be the highest military authority, should silence the objections to its expediency, even were that question still open.

This communication is not dictated by any want of appreciation of the manifold and arduous duties with which you are constantly pressed. But even while grand armies are being marshalled for bloody conflict, amid the shock of battle, it is equally the privilege and duty of both patriotism and humanity, to provide all possible auxiliaries to the comfort of those who have stayed, by receiving in their own persons, the plundering hate of the enemy. LAW.

Letter from Col. Bennett of the 14th N. C. T.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH N. C. T.,
May 20th, 1863.

EDITOR OF DAILY PROGRESS:—My attention was called to-day to an "extract" from an apparently private letter published in your paper and purporting to have emanated from an officer of the 14th Regiment, in which great—"I will not charitably say unintentional injustice"—was done the 2d, 4th and 30th Regiments, of Ramseur's Brigade. "The other regiments of the brigade gave way soon after we went in and the 14th drove the enemy from the breastworks without assistance," says the writer. This is not true. The 30th regiment was detached to support a battery, and well did they acquit themselves under the intrepid Parker; the 4th on the extreme left of the brigade led by the gallant Grimes, stood like a solid phalanx of European veterans, and with difficulty escaped annihilation. Col. Cox with his regiment remained in position until madness seemed the governing genius of the hour. It is mortifying to me to find a disposition to reflect upon the aforenamed regiments by any one of my command. Their lists of mortality will truthfully relate the narrative of their praise, and at my hands they must have the merited meed. It is asserted in the "extract" that there are not more than 125 men in the 14th regiment; this is extravagant. We have more than 200 for duty. The 14th regiment behaved in *splendid* style and elicited compliments, but was not so fortunate as to "capture 400 barrels of crackers and 75,000 pounds of bacon." We have heavy rations without the imaginary captures mentioned by the correspondent.

Respectfully, yours,
R. T. BENNETT, Col. Com'dg.

From the Advertiser and Register]

JACKSON.

BY H. F. FLASK.

Not midst the lightning of the stormy fight,
Not in the rush upon the Vandal foe,
Did kingly death, with his resistless might,
Lay the Great Leader low.

His warrior-soul its earthly shackles broke
In the full sunshine of a peaceful hour;
When all the storm was hush'd, the tempest
That propp'd our cause

Though his alone the blood that flecks the
Reddening all his grand heroic deeds,
Freedom herself is writhing with the
And all the country bleeds.

He enter'd not the nation's Promised
At the red belching of the cannon's
But broke the House of Bondage with
The Moses of the South

O gracious God! not gainless is the
A glorious sunbeam gilds thy sternest
And while his Country staggers with the
He rises with the Cross.

GREENSBORO' ITEMS.—The following [illegible] from the *Way of the World*, of Friday [illegible]

An attempt was made, about 3 o'clock [illegible] day morning, to set fire to the cabinet [illegible] Sears. One of the gunsmiths in the [illegible] Messrs. Garrett discovered the light and [illegible] help, extinguished the fire before it had [illegible] damage; but in ten minutes it would have [illegible] unmanageable and several buildings would [illegible] reduced to ashes.

These acts of incendiarism, in and around [illegible] are becoming truly alarming. Can we not [illegible] efficient police that will guard our [illegible] from fire and robbery? We can certainly [illegible] expense of a sufficient police, better than [illegible] destruction of our property.

Let our commissioners then employ men [illegible] perform the service faithfully, remaining on [illegible] night and every night, and tax the citizens [illegible] cost. The property already destroyed or [illegible] ring the present year, would far more than [illegible] an efficient guard for twelve months. [illegible] knowing whose property is in danger, we [illegible] on the principle of a mutual insurance company [illegible] paying in proportion to the amount of property [illegible] within the corporation.

The public examination of the young ladies [illegible] Greensboro' Female College commenced [illegible] last and has been continued up to this forenoon.

Business engagements and indisposition [illegible] prived us of the pleasure of attending their [illegible] but others who have been present assure us [illegible] young ladies fully sustain the high character [illegible] this Seminary has always maintained.

This evening the graduating exercises [illegible] place, accompanied by the usual musical [illegible] ces, and concluding with Prof. Sterling's [illegible] the young ladies and the conferring of diplomas.

GEN. BRAGG TO HIS ARMY.

The following order was issued by Gen. Bragg to his army on the 13th instant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
TULLAHOMA, TENN., May 13th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 109.

The Commanding General announces to the army another great victory on the banks of the Rappahannock.

Another vast army from the North, under a [illegible] General, attacked the Army of Virginia, and [illegible] fled and beaten, has again sought shelter under the protection of its guns beyond the river.

The battle of the Rappahannock is blazoned on banners bright with many triumphs and others with no defeat.

Soldiers of the army of Tennessee, let us emulate the deeds of the Army of Virginia!

We cannot surpass them! Let us make them proud to call us brothers! Let us make the Cumberland and the Ohio classic as the Rappahannock and the Potomac.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG,
Gen. Commanding.

Official:
W. W. MACKALL, Ch. of Staff.

CONFESSING THEIR OWN VANDALISM.—Once [illegible] awhile even a Federal editor becomes disgusted [illegible] the vandalism of the Federal troops, and confesses that they commit acts that would disgrace savages. The N. Y. Christian Inquirer, in remarking upon these things, says:

"In several libraries of New England clergymen have seen choice volumes of great cost, bearing the names of Southern ministers, to whom they [illegible] long, although they had been sent North by Yankee soldiers who had appropriated them. Some Massachusetts parlors are said to be carpeted with specimens another kind: At Beaufort, S. C., tombs were violated. At Holly Springs, Miss., a communion [illegible] was used in behalf of "euchre" and "old sledge."

These are the acts of such the Christian North is sent South to civilize us. This is the way the [illegible] is endeavoring to win us back into the Union. [illegible] tiful acts—persuasive method. Patent right secured. Yankeedom. No danger, however, of any one, [illegible] er civilized or savage, infringing.

ALMANAC FOR FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.

	Sun Rises. Hour Min.	Sun Sets. Hour
1. Monday,	4 52	7
2. Tuesday,	4 51	7
3. Wednesday,	4 51	7
4. Thursday, Moon 10 dys old,	4 50	7
5. Friday,	4 50	7
6. Saturday,	4 49	7

Full Moon, Monday June 1st. New Moon, June 16th. Sunday.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir [illegible] feelings, but as some friend has suggested something [illegible] the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person [illegible] to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one [illegible] should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents to the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

AN ABLEBODIED MAN, A NATIVE OF South Carolina, over 45 years, will go any where [illegible] desire for $3,500. Address P. O., Box 38. June 1-2t

SERVANTS WANTED.

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE OR TWO NO. 1 MALE SERVANTS, about 12 or 13 years old. [illegible] Bills will be paid for the same. Apply to
June 1-2t J. H. KIRKHAM

STRAY COW.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH a red COW, with [illegible] horns, excepting the tip of the tail white, answering to the name of CHERRY. [illegible] horns, tipped black. The cow was brought from the Yates plantation, and may be making her way back. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to me.

June 1-tf DAVID G. SIMPSON.